

police and firemen. With the help of scores of colored men and white people, the dead and injured were carried to the sidewalk of Eighth Street. They were placed in ambulances and rushed to hospitals.

Crowds at Hospitals.

A great crowd of colored people gathered at the doors of each hospital, but no one was admitted without a satisfactory reason. Within the buildings the entire house staff were ordered out, and nearby physicians were called upon to assist in ministering to the suffering. An examination of the dead showed that most of them had been suffocated or had died from internal injuries. Of the injured, few, if any, are likely to die.

The fire was a most trifling affair. A defective fuse started a small fire in the chimney, which caused smoke to issue through the crevices in the second floor. There was no fire in the building when the firemen set to work.

TORRENS SYSTEM IN COOK COUNTY

Registrar of Titles Talks of Operation of Law in Illinois.

The Torrens system bill, offered by Hon. Eugene Masse, of this city, in the House will be considered by the Committee for Courts of Justice Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Hon. Abel Davis, a former member of the Legislature of Illinois, and at present registrar of titles for Cook county and Chicago, was here a few days ago and gave out the following statement as to the working of the systems in his State:

"I have been greatly interested in the progress that the State of Virginia has been making in the preparation for presentation to the Legislature a land registration bill. As legislator, I was a member of the Illinois Legislature which amended the original Torrens act by adding a compulsory feature, compelling administrators and executors of the State to register the titles to such real estate as may come under their jurisdiction. The law, which incorporated this compulsory feature, did not go into effect until it was submitted to the people for their vote of approval. The Torrens law had then been in operation and its provisions were so satisfactory that the amendment was carried by a vote of seven (7) to one (1) in its favor, obtaining a popular majority of 218,221. The Torrens law, which has been introduced by Mr. Masse, will give one an understanding of its provisions, and in place of discussing its features I can do a greater service to the cause of this reform by telling you how simple and satisfactory the Torrens law is to the people of my city and county."

Gives Great Satisfaction.
"From the information gathered by me since I was elected to the office of registrar of titles about a year ago, I am able to state in most positive terms that since the establishment of the Torrens office there has not been a single case of any property owner, lawyer or real estate man, who was willing to go back to the old system after having tried the new and modern Torrens system. Practically it works this way:

"I was greatly surprised to learn that there was some opposition to the passage of Mr. Masse's bill. I can not understand how any opposition can be offered at this time, after the law has been tried, not only in many of the foreign countries, but in my own State, Massachusetts, and Minnesota, as well as other States in the Union."

Has Worked Well.

"It may be of interest to note that in the entire time during which the law has been operative in our State not a single claim has been made against the indemnity or assurance fund, and that not a single action has been brought attacking the validity of any of the certificates of title in issue; and it is not to be wondered at. The provisions of the Torrens law are plain and simple, and properly conducted. No title will be registered in any case except the true owner, and any one who has any claims to the property must be brought before the court. The actual operation of the law is much simpler than one would imagine it to be from the reading of the act. We seem to have come to the conclusion in our State that it is a radical change, but a very good one, and in the right direction."

Could Well Afford It.

"The State of Virginia in its greatness could well afford to take the lead in a measure of this kind, to say the least, without hesitating to follow other States who have had the law in operation for a number of years. After the passage of the Torrens act the abstract and title guarantee companies, which are wealthy and powerful in Chicago, and to whom the new system meant a loss of business, opposed it at every step. A number of suits were brought in which the constitutionality and the provisions of the law were attacked. The Supreme Court of our State has sustained the law in all its provisions. All the objections have been raised and there have been quite a number—have been met and answered in a manner entirely satisfactory to the advocates of the law, both legal and practical. I regret exceedingly that I find it impossible to comply with Mr. Masse's request to appear before the committee to whom the Torrens bill was referred, and will be glad to do so if I find sufficient time on my return from New Orleans."

Would Not Abandon It.

"There is no doubt about the success of the Torrens system in Illinois. I feel that the people of Chicago and Cook county could not be induced to abandon it. I am a Torrens law enthusiast, not solely because of its theories, but because of the knowledge of its practical application. We have found it to be of great help to the poorer class of property owners. Mortgages and sales are registered at a minimum cost and with no loss of time. The whole business can generally be concluded with us in an hour. Under the Torrens system it is possible to procure loans for both legal and the people are encouraged to become the owners of their homes."

HALF OF BIG FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, Md., January 22.—Fire occurred after midnight this morning in the plant of the Baltimore Chrome Works. Probably one-half of the extensive plant, covering about a city block, has been destroyed. The loss will be very heavy, as much stock ready for shipment was destroyed. The fire was still burning at 1:30 A. M., but is believed to be under control. It is impossible to estimate the money loss.

MAKERS OF VIRGINIA LAWS



11.
DELEGATE T. D. JENNINGS.

HON. W. E. BARRETT IS A STRONG MEMBER

Represents the Thriving City of Newport News in the House.

Hon. W. E. Barrett, the new representative from Newport News in the House of Delegates, and the author of the "Jim Crow" street car bill and other measures introduced since the Legislature convened for the present session, is a native of Smithfield, where he was born on December 2, 1883. After attending the common schools of his home town until he was fifteen years old, Mr. Barrett went to work in his father's general merchandise store. During the five years he spent in the store he saved enough money to defray his expenses as a State cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, to which he was appointed at the age of twenty years. He matriculated on January 1, 1883, and graduated with the class of '87. The first two years



DELEGATE W. E. BARRETT.

after graduation were spent doing odd jobs as a civil engineer around Smithfield and in Isle of Wight county; then he went to the University of Virginia, where he took the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1890 he located here and formed a partnership with T. J. Barham, now judge of the Corporation Court in this city, for the practice of law. Later he engaged in the real estate business with the firm of Barrett and Company, and in 1904 he was elected to the House of Delegates, continuing his law practice. Since that time he has continued his practice, having his office alone after Judge Barham was appointed to the Corporation bench, and is at the head of the thriving real estate, insurance and loan company of the State, or in the South, and Company. Miss Emily Smith, niece and ward of Mr. George B. West, president of the Citizens and Marine Bank, the oldest and one of the foremost citizens of the city.

BUSY WEEK FOR THE LAWMAKERS

(Continued from First Page.)

overconfidence. The rank and file could never be made to see he was in danger, and it was not then realized how active and efficient as organizers were Colonel Slem and his aides. In 1904 the entire country again slumped heavily to the Republicans. The tide was everywhere strongly against the Democrats, and although Joe Wynn made a gallant fight, the district was again lost. "It is a cosmopolitan district, having a greater variety of industries and vocations, perhaps, than any other district in the State, or in the South, and therefore responds more readily to national sentiment. All Democrats believe that in the near future the country will again go Democratic."

Redeem District.

"We, in the Ninth, believe we can re-

deem the district, perhaps at the next election, or certainly in a very few years. Once again made Democratic, it will likely remain so indefinitely under present laws.

"The reason I say this is because of the educational and political qualifications for voting. While there are many educated and tax-paying Republicans in the district, the great majority of the classes are Democrats. In the long run, therefore, this fact is bound to build up our party. The two chief local causes for our recent defeat in the district are, first, the greater activity and efficiency of the Democrats, and second, a prejudice against the suffrage features of our new constitution. The first cause will not exist long, and the second is rapidly dying out.

"In view of these conditions, and of the history of the district, where for twenty-five years we have borne the brunt of the battle in the State, we do not feel that it would be the square deal to dismember us and sink us in the sea of Republicanism. The Sixth District is already overwhelmingly Democratic, and certainly needs no relief. The fact that the Ninth has somewhat the least average of population is the least argument possible for the proposed change.

"The provision for equality of population in congressional districts is merely directory, and is never observed except in the most general way in any State in the Union. In some of the States the population of one district is sometimes double that of another. The Legislature is the judge and arbiter of this whole question of population. It is now six years since the Federal census was taken, and in four more years a new one will be taken. Why tear up the districts and unsettle matters at this late date, when it is likely that the uprooting and rearranging will all be fought over again in a few years? What good to any of the people affected can be shown?

"Is there not enough legislation of real value to the State pending to occupy all the time of the Assembly? Is it not a brief sixty days without vexing the people with agitation of these barren and useless schemes?"

Is Homogeneous.

"The Ninth District, as now constituted, is a remarkably homogeneous district. Nature has favored it for one district, and unless sound reasons exist it should not be disturbed. The Democrats of the district have fought shoulder to shoulder for the past four years, and the feelings of fellowship and confidence among themselves are so deep-rooted that there would be widespread dissatisfaction at the proposed change.

"I do not believe the Democrats of the Fifth Senatorial District, even if it is proposed to take away, will endorse the movement. Certainly the rest of the district will oppose it bitterly. It is not hard for the party as a State organization to have the fight for one, or even more than one, of the districts. It gives strength and vitality to any organization to have to meet in places a strong and aggressive antagonist. To parcel out the land and give one section to the enemy and cause to struggle for it is cowardly; and to take the remaining sections and be able to hold them without effort invites decay. To make the Ninth District the dumping ground of Republicanism would be to take away hope from its young Democrats, and to shiver their ambitions and drive them from active participation in the public affairs of the State. Is this fair? Is it right? I for one do not believe the fair-minded and generous Democrats of the present General Assembly will stand for it."

Much Agitation.

"There is a good deal of agitation at this time concerning new circuits for the State, owing to the crowded conditions of the dockets of the various courts now in existence. An apparently tangible move is on foot to have a new circuit in Southwest Virginia, and Hon. W. E. Russell, of this city, is the choice of the bar for the place. Now there is talk of a new circuit, to be composed of the counties of Henrico, Chesterfield and Hanover, cutting off the former from the present jurisdiction of Judge Scott. Mr. Thomas W. Gardner, Judge W. I. Clifton and Mr. George Hay have talked over for Judge J. the new circuit shall be created. Hon. Thomas J. Downing, of Lancaster, one of the strongest lawyers and most brilliant platform speakers in the Northern Neck of Virginia, is here, and is stopping at Murphy's."

FOURTH ATTEMPT TO BLOW SAFE WAS SUCCESSFUL

(By Associated Press.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., January 21.—After four attempts, robbers this morning blew the safe of the Bank of Dale, near this city, and secured \$2,000 in gold, and made their escape.

It is thought that the thieves belong to the same gang that has been robbing banks near here for the past three months.

Said By Great Men.

No conflict so severe as his who labors to subdue himself.—Livy.

Education is a possession of which man cannot be robbed.—Menander.

To be content with what one has is the greatest and truest riches.—Cicero.

He who thinks his place below him will certainly be below his place.—Saville.

Not only he who wrongs you, but he who wishes to wrong you is your enemy.—Democritus.

There is no great achievement that is not the result of patient working and waiting.—J. G. Holland.

Ignorance is a crime, and it is more servicable than skill accompanied by extravagance.—Thucydides.

While the mind is at rest, it is easy to mould it; vice which have grown up with us are with difficulty eradicated.—Seneca.

WILL ELIMINATE THE PERSONNEL

President Proposes to Reform the Methods of Compiling Department Reports.

MORE MEAT; LESS "HOT AIR"

To Accomplish This Heads of Departments Will Name Publication Committees.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—To do away with unnecessary printing originating in the departments and to improve the form of the annual reports and other department documents, the President has issued the following instructions, applicable to all the executive departments:

"There shall be appointed by the head of each of the executive departments an advisory committee on the subject of printing and publication. The chairman shall be an assistant secretary, or other qualified official and at least one member of the committee shall have had practical experience in editing and printing. "It shall be the duty of such committee, under direction of the head of the department, to see that unnecessary matter is excluded from reports and publications, to see that copy is carefully edited before and not after going to the printing office; to do away with the publication of unnecessary tables, and to require that statistical matter be published in condensed and intelligent form; to supervise the preparation of blank forms; to require the frequent revision of mailing lists; to prevent duplication of printing by different bureaus; to exclude unnecessary illustrations from department documents; and to prevent the printing of the maximum edition allowed by law, when a smaller edition will suffice; to recommend to the head of the department, for inclusion in the recommendations contained in his annual reports, needed changes in the statutes governing department publications."

Must Tell of Work Done.

The President also has directed that the following general principles shall hereafter govern the form of annual reports of the various bureaus and offices of the departments:

"The first annual reports shall be confined to concise accounts of work done and expenditures incurred during the period covered, with recommendations relating to the future, including plans of work to be undertaken. "Second. Contributions to knowledge in the form of scientific treatises shall not be included in annual reports. "Third. Illustrations in annual reports shall be excluded except:

(a) Maps and diagrams indispensable to the understanding of the text; (b) views showing conditions in outlying possessions of the United States and relating to work done or recommendations made.

"Fourth. Inserted material, written or compiled by persons connected with the reporting of, and biographical and eulogistic matter relating to the past or present personnel of the office shall be excluded. "Fifth. Reports of officers who do not report directly to the head of an executive department shall not be printed in the annual report of a department, but where necessary shall be summarized in the reports of the officials to whom which officers report.

"Sixth. Tables shall be inserted only when verbal summaries and statements of totals are inadequate, and complete text of laws and court decisions shall, except in cases of great importance, be excluded.

"Seventh. Detailed descriptions and lists of methods, processes, purchases, bids, rejections, installations, repairs, specifications, and personnel employed shall be omitted, except when required by their unusual importance or by statute."

Chance for Bookmakers.

The President also announced that he will appoint a general committee on book-making, advisory to all the departments, to consist of the librarian of Congress as chairman, the public printer, a representative of the department doing the largest amount of printing, and two printers not in the public service, of large experience in making good books, who are to serve without compensation other than their traveling expenses.

This committee is to be appointed to promote the economy, utility, appropriateness, beauty, durability and, so far as

practical, the uniformity of the government publications. This committee is not to deal with the contents of publications but solely with their form, size, style and paper, type, makeup and binding. This action of the President is the result of a report made to him by the publication printing by the committee on department methods, popularly known as the Keck Commission which has been investigating the subject by his directions. This report was made public to the public.

Various recommendations in this report, relating to the government printing office, also have been approved by the President, and will be made the subject of a communication from him to the public printer. Among the administrative changes in the printing office, recommended by the committee, are the following:

Other Reforms.

"The installation of a cost keeping system in the government printing office, and the employment of expert assistance in installing such a system; the keeping of efficiency records of the work of employees, and the making of such records to weed out incompetent persons; the adjustment of compensations paid at the government printing office so that watchmen, firemen, elevator conductors, laborers and other miscellaneous employees shall be paid at rates not exceeding those paid by the executive departments for the same work."

"The public printer's attention has been called to the statement of the committee that the number of supervisory and unskilled employees, in proportion to the skilled artisan force, has increased in recent years, and he has been directed to make careful investigation into this subject.

"The report of the committee makes a number of recommendations for changes in the laws relating to the printing office and public printing generally. These recommendations cannot be put into effect without action by Congress, but they will be available for the use of the Congressional Committee, which has under consideration changes in the laws relating to the public printing and binding."

WON'T TURN DOWN PRESIDENT'S BILL

(Continued from First Page.)

contests. Every race is either a record trial or a sham.

At Indianapolis there will be a joint convention of the United Mine Workers and the operators.

Interest in Congress will largely center in the statehood bill which will come before the House. When the bill comes in Wednesday, according to the present programme, the very first action will be a test of strength between the so-called "insurgents" and the "stalwarts." This test will be the vote on the rule which will accompany the bill to prevent any amendments being made to it. The "insurgents" want this rule defeated, and predict that they have votes enough, combined with the 137 Democrats in the House, to do it. The "stalwarts" make just as strong assertions to the contrary.

On Monday, continued consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which has been under discussion for the last two days of the past week, will be resumed.

The railroad rate bill, which is to follow statehood legislation, will not be presented for consideration until the week following.

The merchant marine bill and the pure food bill will hold their places on the Senate calendar and both will receive some attention from Senators during the week.

To-morrow there will be some discussion of the railroad rate question and Senator Clay will address the Senate in support of the general proposition that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be clothed with authority to change the tariffs of the railroad companies upon the complaints of shippers.

Senator Gallinger, in charge of the merchant marine bill, will prefer his request to-day for the naming of a day for a vote on that bill; discussion of the measure will continue whenever Senators are disposed to take it up.

The Senate is awaiting the deliberations of the committee on interstate commerce on the rate question, but there is no expectation of an immediate report.

Senator Tillman has indicated a desire to take the canal question up in the Senate in advance of the report of the committee. The deficiency appropriation bill will afford him an opportunity.

Necessary Preparation.

"Laura," said Mr. Ferguson, "what kind of a looking girl is this Miss Willmerson, who is coming to visit you next week?"

"She's the handsomest girl of my acquaintance," answered Mrs. Ferguson. "Well, that means that I've got to take that cracked mirror of the bureau in the spare bed room and put a new one in its place."—Chicago Tribune.



BEMAN G. DAWES.

Congressman from Ohio.—Beman G. Dawes was born in Marietta, O., January 14, 1870, and is a son of General Rufus Dawes, one of the members of the famous Iron Brigade and formerly a member of Congress. His ancestors were pioneers in the development of the Middle West. He was educated in the public schools and at Marietta Academy and College. For a few years after leaving school he followed engineering in Mexico, afterwards living for short periods in Lincoln, Neb., and Newark, O. In 1900 he returned to Marietta, and has lived there ever since. Mr. Dawes is an active business man and is largely interested in the artificial gas business. He is a brother of the former Comptroller of the Currency, Charles G. Dawes. In 1894 he married Miss Bertie Burr, of Lincoln, Neb. They have four children.

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FRENCH LOYALTY TO JAMES MONROE

First Move in Programme May Now Be Expected at Any Time.

CAN'T READ HIS INSTRUCTIONS

Great Interest Felt in Exact Nature of Objectionable Sentence in Note.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding the loyalty to the Monroe doctrine and all that it involves, the Washington government has given the French government a free hand in the execution of its programme for the solution of the Venezuelan problem. The conferences on this phase of the question occurred some time ago, and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, has final assurance that the efforts of France to obtain diplomatic treatment for her charge d'affaires at Caracas will not be interpreted at Washington as in any way violative of the Monroe doctrine.

Expect First Move.

The first move in the execution of the French programme may be expected at any time, but on this point the French government is observing the strictest secrecy, the orders to the squadron going direct from Paris and not through the embassy here.

Mr. Taigny, the retiring French charge, who, it is believed, is now at Caracas, will come to this country on his way home, and on his arrival at New York he will find an invitation from the French ambassador at Washington to spend several days here in conference in order that Mr. Jusserand, on whom the burden of an important phase of the Venezuelan negotiations naturally falls, may have the benefit of the facts about the situation.

Where Are the Ships?

It is not unlikely that Mr. Taigny will also see Secretary Root. When he was last here on his way to Caracas, he was the guest of honor at a large dinner given here by his ambassador. The entire Venezuelan legation staff was present to meet him.

The whereabouts of the French ships remains a mystery, so far as the officials of the State Department and the French embassy are concerned. It is stated. It is assumed, however, that they are daily in touch with the ministry of marine at Paris, and are waiting an opportune moment to take such action as their instructions may provide for.

Can't Read Instructions.

At last accounts Mr. Taigny had not been able to decipher three long cablegrams received on Board the Martinique, which contained instructions from the Foreign Office, one of which directed him to await the arrival of a French man-of-war, then on its way to La Guaira to take him away. Mr. Taigny went on board the French steamship to obtain their instructions, intending to return with them to Caracas and decipher them in the legation, where they either code is kept under close guard. He was not allowed to land, however, and it will be impossible for him to become acquainted with the nature of the instructions until his arrival in Washington, where he will have access to the embassy code.

The State Department at a late hour had received no advices from Minister Russell at Caracas.

Objectionable Sentence.

Great interest is felt in diplomatic circles here about the exact nature of a sentence found objectionable in the note of President Castro to Mr. Taigny. This sentence in substance referred to the presentation of Mr. Taigny of a note to the Venezuelan government, and announced the complete severance of all relations until adequate explanation was made of conduct which was in effect described by President Castro as very customary among well-mannered nations.

WANTED HIS WIFE; GAVE HIM POISON

Minister Uses Medicated Apple to Get Rid of Superfluous Husband.

GAINESVILLE, GA., January 21.—Rev. J. W. Austin, at one time pastor of the Methodist church at Belton, near Gainesville, was placed in the county jail here to-day, having been arrested and brought here from Gwinnett county, charged with attempting to poison Hon. Bob Quillian.

It is alleged that Rev. Mr. Austin gave Mr. Quillian a medicated apple while at camp meeting at Poplar Springs last summer. Mr. Austin preached a sermon a few minutes after giving Mr. Quillian the apple, which made the latter violently ill.

A few months later Mr. Austin resigned from the North Georgia Methodist Conference and came to this country. About the same time the wife of Mr. Quillian left home, and has not been since seen in Belton. It was reported yesterday that a mob would greet the arrival of the sheriff and prisoner as they passed through Buford, on their way here, but this did not develop. Mr. Quillian represented Hall county in the Georgia Legislature several years ago. He is one of the best known citizens of Hall county.

LIPTON TILLED VIRGINIA SOIL

Famous British Yachtsman Once Planted Peanuts in Dinwiddie County.

WAS A HARD-WORKING LAD

Farmer Who Employed Sir Thomas. Much Amazed When Heard of Him Later.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Few, if any, Virginians are aware of the fact that Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous British yachtsman, was once a citizen of Virginia. Yet such is the fact. The celebrated sportsman spent about a year of his life on a farm near Wilson's Depot, in Dinwiddie county. He was employed as a farm hand, and did just such work as thousands of Virginia men are doing to-day on the farms of the Old Dominion.

Hon. Harry S. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition Company, met Sir Thomas while the former was in England this winter in behalf of the Exposition. Mr. Tucker mentioned the subject of the Exposition to Sir Thomas, and was surprised to see the readiness with which the baronet declared the enterprise should be a success. But he was surprised when told that Sir Thomas was once a resident of Virginia, and therefore interested especially in the enterprise.

It was when Sir Thomas was a boy that he saw life in Virginia as a farmhand. He came to this country when fifteen years of age, in 1855, as a seagoing passenger from Glasgow, and for two years worked in the rice fields of South Carolina. It was about 1857 that he came to Virginia, and he was in the Dinwiddie county farm. The farmer who gave him work became very fond of the hard-working lad and was extremely kind to him during the two years he was there. Sir Thomas was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and at the end of the year, Lipton, who had been dreaming of being much more than a farm boy, departed. Probably the next thing his former employer heard of him, he was in this country as the English challenger for the international yacht cup. But he had become the greatest provision dealer in the world, and his parent store in Glasgow having about 20 branches in the various parts of the United Kingdom, and the farmland himself had become a knight, a baronet, and the intimate of kings and princes. It would be interesting to find that old Dinwiddie farmer and learn what he thought of the noble yachtsman as a farm laborer.

CALLED CROOKS AND DEMAGOGUES

(Continued from First Page.)

Prerogatives and his attempt to dictate legislation.

Paramount Power.

"Fahaw," said the President, "what does Congress amount to? I have more power in my little finger than all Congress has in its loins."

These are but two of numerous similar stories. They all show the contempt of the President for the law-making body, Congress. He has heard them; believes them, and is getting more angry every minute. The revolt, so far as its outward and visible sign is concerned, will come to a show-down on Wednesday, if the House leaders persist in their programme to bring out the statehood bill on Tuesday and bring in the gas rule on Wednesday that will forbid amendments and make it impossible to pass the bill except in its two-state form.

AVERAGE HUMANITY.

Judged By the Standards, Few Are Either Good or Bad.

What do we mean by a good man or a bad one, a good woman or a bad one? Most people, like the young man in the song, are "not very good, not very bad." We move about the pastures of life in huge herds, and all do the same things at the same times and for the same reasons. "Forty feeding like one." Are we mean? Well, we have done some mean things in our time. Are we generous? Occasionally we are. Are we good? Occasionally we are. We have both honored and dishonored our parents, who in their turn have done the same by theirs. Do we melt at the sight of misery? Indeed we do. Do we forget all about it when we have turned the corner? Frequently that is so. Do we expect to be put to open shame at the great day of judgment? We should be terribly frightened of this did we not cling to the hope that amid the shocking revelations then for the first time made public our little affairs may fall to attract much notice.

Judged by the standards of humanity, few people are either good or bad. "I have not been a great sinner," said the dying Nelson, nor had he—he had only been made a great fool of by a woman. Mankind is all tarred with the same brush, though some may chance to be operated upon when the brush is fresh from the barrel, get more than their share at the tar. The biography of a celebrated man usually reminds me of the outside of a coat guard's man's coat—all tar and whitewash—Augustine Birrell.

America's 'Good' Women.